[117 cont.] Strips of
283 rattan serve for lashings (8), or, for finer work, plaited or twisted

8. Dalrymple, pp. 89, 193.

rope and strings of coconut and other plant fibers (Fig. 47, Nos. 1 and 2). The twisting of the string is done on the upper thigh
● 413 with the ball of the right thumb (9). As a special tool, probably

9. Joest, Tagebuch, p. 86.

used in preparing [118] [Fig. 46 appears here] atap for roof
[237] coverings, the needles of pigs' ribs must be mentioned (Fig. 47,
396 No. 3) (1). Boat-building, as everywhere in Polynesia, is a craft
461

1. Edge-Partington, III, 65, No. 3. Berlin VI 16002. It is not wholly improbable that the needles are used for the embroidery of the plaited bags; cf. pp. 101 f.

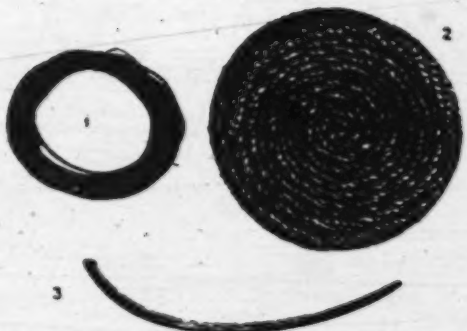
that is particularly respected. In Vanikoro a chief was a famous boat-builder -- Gaimard, however, also gives evidence that the boat-builders had no perseverance and very often rested (2) --

2. Cf. p. 81. Gaimard in D'Urville, p. 334.

396 and on Ndeni the craft was hereditary in certain families. By
[428] washing the hand of his son with water, the artist transmits his skill to his heir before his death. The completion of a boat is therefore connected with certain formalities, for example the builder must row the new boat out to sea and then let it be tossed
[784] about on the breakers so that the spirit of the place where the tree was felled is driven away. He also believes that this will keep evil influences away from the ax that was used for the work (3).

3. O'Ferrall in J.A.I., XXXIV, p. 225.

283



413

Fig. 47. 1. Twisted string of brown fiber, rubbed with a waxy substance (coconut oil?) (R.-J.-M. 4044, Joest Coll.); one mm. thick, bundle 7 1/2 cm. in diameter. 2. Plaited string of coconut fiber (R.-J.-M. 4392, Joest Coll.; 1.1 cm. thick, ball 13 cm. in diameter. 3. Needle of pig's rib (R.-J.-M. 4461, Joest Coll.); 15 cm. long.

285

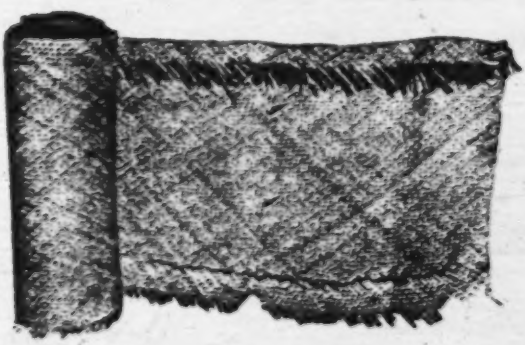


Fig. 48. Mat for sleeping (R.-J.-M. 3988, Joest Coll.; 50 cm. wide, total length 8.70 meters.

/169 cont./

304 Nitendi I observed a kind of double cross (Fig. 11, No. 1).
531 Thilenius noted: figures of fish on the left upper arm (Fig. 11, No. 4); geometric patterns, which were also designated as fish, on the bridge of the nose (Fig. 11, No. 5) and the left upper arm (Fig. 11, No. 3); two parallel arcs in the middle of the forehead (Fig. 11, No. 6) and the "coconut-palm" motif (cf. Ethn., I, p. 88, Fig. 17, No. 1) on the left temple (Fig. 11, Nos. 7 and 8), both patterns regarded as birds. The women of the Reef Islands are somewhat more often tattooed; on one woman I saw a fish-like figure (Fig. 11, No. 2) on the shoulder, and one had prominent scars on her back (2). These can scarcely be regarded as

2. [Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 96, lower right.]

304 decorative scars, however. [Jennings describes the tattooing procedure as follows: the skin is punctured with a tattoo needle which is held loosely in the left hand and struck with one finger of the right hand; the wound is rubbed with the soot of the "candle nut" /cited in English/ (3).]

3. [JAI, XXVIII, p. 165. The tattoo needle described here is the same as that illustrated by Edge-Partington and Heape and mentioned by Graebner, Ethn., I, p. 88. The latter, however, was mistaken in assuming that, when not in use, the needle is kept in the hollow handle, as in a case. Edge-Partington says only that it is then stuck into one end of this handle.]

[913]

293 [Coombe, p. 184, mentions the wearing of a plaited eye-shade. On Nitendi dried leaves of the fan-palm are used as